RICHMOND, VA.

Tuesday Morning, April 28, 1846. LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.

One of the most remarkable and gratifying eftects of the extension of free principles and action, by a communication with our Republican Institutions, is presented at this time by the manly stand of the Free Trade League of England. In no country have the wealth of the aristocracy and the insidious workings of class-legislation exerted a more universal or deeper influence .-But the triumphs of steam and commercial skill have made the people of England familiar with the beneficial operations of our Republican system, and have excited in them a desire to imitate our example, and think and act for themselves like men. Their necessities, too, have forced them to feel the evils under which they live, and to seek for a radical remedy. The restrictive system, they find, is the great source of all their sufferings. The great statesman, Sir Robert Peel, has changed his views entirely on this point, and brings his experience and his influence to the aid of the reformers. Even the Iron Duke has been compelled to change front, and to take sides with the people.

The repeal of the corn laws is the object they so anxiously aim at. That measure has received the sanction of the House of Commons, but it has to undergo the ordeal of the Lords, the landowning interest, and therefore personally interested in keeping up au abuse, upon which their wealth and their power are based. They threaten to hold back and defeat the reform. But they cannot long stem the torrent of public opinion .-The following extract from the London League of the 28th March, speaks in a tone which cannot be misunderstood, and which must prevail.-In manly and eloquent language it tells the Lords, that the repeal of the corn laws is a question of life or death-that it has vitality and power to revolutionise the Government of England itself-that, if the House of Lords resist the demands of the people, backed as they are by the Ministry, the land-owning Lords will themselves fall a sacrifice to the popular will.

We do not believe that they can stand sup against such an appeal. They must be blind, indeed, if, by a stubborn opposition to the repeal of the corn-laws, they will peril the safety, and even the existence of their own order, and pull down the pillars of the British Constitution .-The language of the League indicates the spirit of freemen, worthy of a liberal and enlightened age. A few years since it would have been treated as Jacobinical. The wonderful progress of free principles, acting upon the sufferings of the downfall of the British restrictive system:

"If their lordships of the Upper House have it in contemplation to throw out this bill-or to 'amend' it, which would come to exactly the same thing-they will do well to prepare themselves for very disagreeable consequences. In the event of the Peel measure not becoming law, there will be such a revulsion of public feeling as England has not seen yet—not even in those Reform Bill days, which a few of their lordships may happen to retain in fresh remembrance. The people had never felt so sure of the Reform Bill as they feel now of the Free Trade Bill. The people had never felt the Reform Bill to be already as good as passed, as it npwards of two months, telt the Free Trade Bill to be as good as passed. There never was such a union of parties in favor of the Reform Bill, as there is now in favor of a Free Trade pe that arrays on one and the same side all the first shadew of distinction between Whig and Tory; or between capitalist and operative. There never was such unanimity for the Reform Bill, as that expressed and represented by the deputations from Lancashire that have visited London within the past two days. And there never was the same physical and social necessity for the Reform Bill which there is for abolishing a prohibitory tood tax in the face of famine. We tell the protectionists-as they were told not long sinc Mr. Cobden-that there is opinion enough on this question to change the Constitution of the country Let them look to it, that this stupendous, but as yet quiescent mass of moral force be not stimulated into active and antagonistic self-assertion.

"Assuming that if it visibly came to be a ques

tion between protection and the 'order,' our pro-tectionist peers would mostly be for letting pro-tection go, and standing by their order, we beg to give them early notice that this is the question.— The rejection of the Government measure by the House of Lords would bring us at once to the broad practical issue, which is the stronger, the of Lords, or the empire minus the House There would be nothing to break or divide the force of that re-actionary movement which would instantly set in against aristocracy as a political power. It would be, the Lords against the country, and the country against the Lords. The case would be terribly distinct and simple. The Lords would stand aLONE! The sympathies of no one class or party in the country would be with them. They are, essentially, a class by themselves. No other class is mixed up with them. Lords are only lords. They have no merchants, no manufacturers, no middle class men among them. They are all land-owners, and only land-owners. If rumor be correct in stating that 'the Duke' has, in a quiet way, obstinacy, rumor has certainly done great honor to the Duke's sagacity. No institution, or constitution, on the face the earth could stand the stress of such a struggle as would commence in this country, from the hour in which the house of Lords should declare itself non-content with the Bill for giving hunger and industry their own."

To-day an election will take place in the State of New York, to appoint delegates to the convention called to reform the State Constitution. The Legislature have just passed a law, apportioning the delegates according to the present population of the State. The number of delegates, therefore, will be the same as the number of members of the Assembly, to be chosen by the cities and counties respectively, in pursuance of the act of the 30th March, last, apportioning the members of the Assembly. Each political party has brought forward its ticket-and in New York city, we observe that four distinct tickets are to be run, viz: Democratie, Whig, Native, and National Re-Stephens, the author,) and the Natives have adopted some of the Whig candidates. A meeting was called for Saturday night, to select candidates irrespective of party. We have not heard the result.

We are glad that the Democrats of the city of New York have resolved not to extendithe elective franchise to the free negroes, as demanded by the fanatics. In doing so, they consult not only the interests of their own State, but show a proper regard for the feelings of the South and the safety of the Union. Here, at least, they have proved themselves to be the "natural allies" of the South. As it is interesting to know the objects sought to be effected by this important reform movement in the Empire State, we re-publish without comments the ereed of the New York city Demo-

1. To provide for the extinguishment of the existing State debt, by requiring that all the surplus revenue of the public works shall be applied to the payment of the debt as it falls due.

2. To prohibit the creation of any new or additional State debt except for public defence.
3. To prohibit the loan of the credit or property of the State to any private corporation or company for any purpose or under any circumstances.

4. To incorporate into the Constitution the guaranties and pledges of the act of 1842.

5. To prohibit extra allowances to contractors under the State Government.

6. To prohibit any person holding a contract or pecuniary claim against the State from being a member of either branch of the Legislature.

7. To abolish the property qualification in the

case of negroes, but not to extend to them the elec-8. To lessen executive patronage and central

rectly representing the people of the several counties and cities, the mass of local legislation; the accumulation of which upon the State Legislature prevents the localities from applying their own experience to the improvement of local administration, and obstructs the general legislation

19. To separate the Judicial from the Legislative departments.

11. To re organize the Judiciary; electing Judges by the people; providing a sufficient auniber to perform all the business with promptness and facility; and rendering the aministra-

tion of justice cheap and efficient. 12. To provide for systematic and thorough reform of the laws; for a simplification of the modes of legal procedure, the antiquated and ar-tificial formalities of which occasion delay and cost, often amounting to denial of justice; and ultimately for a codification of the vast mass of unwritten laws, so that individuals may readily know the legal rules by which they must be governed; may ascertain with more clearness and certainty their legal rights, that litigation be lessured, and intrins between more and intrins between more and intrins between more and more lessured. oned, and justice between man and man be pro-

13. To require the Legislature to pass general laws, under which business and other associa-

ring of special charters and privileges. 14. To engrast a provision for the entire seve rance of all connection between the banks and the Government, and to provide for an Independent Treasury for the State.

In the prospect of a hot summer, we are indebted to the Times for the following refreshing article. In beauty of position, no city surpasses Richmond; and with proper industry, means and taste, the Capitel Square might be made to rival the charms of the finest public resorts in the world. We felt this on Saturday, when leaving the heat and dust of Main street, we looked, over the newly dressed trees of the Capitol Square, upon the green fields of Chesterfield and the bright islands and picturesque rocks, washed by the river.

We are pleased at the prespect of improving the grounds, held out by the Times. At present, much of our population is tempted to leave the city for more attractive scenes abroad. Let the Square be made an agreeable resort-and much capital and good company will be kept at home for the benefit of those who are compelled to remain all the summer, at their daily labors. To this end, it has been suggested that one of the Bands of Music in the city might be employed, at no very extravagant price, to perform two evenings in the week. The sum necesssary might be raised by private contributions, if aided by a small appropriation from the Common Hall. Great sticklers as we are for economical expenditures by M. Overton, Esq., of this city, as counsel for the States and corporations, we feel disposed to relax a little in favor of so meritorious and civilizing an object. The small Northern cities, for instance in Connecticut, make a handsome annual appropriation for music in their public groundsand we see no reason why the metropolis of Virginia should not exhibit a similar good taste and liberality-especially as the social advantages, as well as the capital kept at home, will outbalance the small expense. We commend the subject to the Common Council; satisfied that that body con-

tains sufficient gallantry and public spirit, to carry out the scheme: "This public promenade bas ever been an oblicitude with us. Advantageously disposed as it is for improvement and ornament, it has, from some circumstance or other, or a great many causes together, been much neglected .a whole people, gives to it a consistency and force The two last years of Gov. McDowell's adminiswhich cannot be checked. It is the signal of tration, something has been done to stop the rapid dilapidation which was evident in every part of t, under a law which authorised the employmen of a portion of the Penitentiary convicts upon it, and the performance of such work for its repairs as could be done in the Penitentiary. Under this law, also, the Governor's Mansion has been much improved. But much yet remains to be done.
"We are glad to learn that the means for the

improvement of the Square are likely to be employed with increased energy. Gov. Smith has displayed a liberality and zeal in this respect, which does him credit. He will authorise the a few months, we believe, will pass by, ere the copy of these resolutions." citizen may sit near these jets, beauty and enjoying their refreshing influence. Besides, the City Council has empowered Capt Dimmock with general control over the place, and given him the funds they appropriate for its repair. He has a carte blanche and being a man We are informed that the police supervision, so necessary for the protection of the grounds, will give some rough sketches of Texas, as it is; be revived with some efficiency. What with the means under the law above alluded to, Governor concluded to make my letters in this form to you Smith's literality and Capt. Dimmock's taste and energy, we now have a fair prospect of seeing the Square greatly improved."

Yesterday's Times makes the following slight correction of the above statement in Saturday's

"We said that Captain Dimmock had been empowered by the City Council with a general control over the place, and that they had entrusted the funds appropriated annually to its repair to him, to be disposed of as he might deem best to promote the objects of its appropriation. The Council have not acted upon the measure yet; it has only been agreed on by the Committee on the Square. So Captain D. has not yet the authority to act, and should not of course be regarded as responsible. While we make this correction, we entertain no doubt but that the Council will promptly concur in the recommendations of the Committee on the Square. This will be in a few days. By the way, it is but just to Capt. Dimmock, that we should say he never has had any control over the square. It has been supposed that as suppositional of Public Ediform her that, as superintendent of Public Edifices, he had the right to exercise such control: but such is not the fact. Further than to take care of the buildings on the square, he has no more authority there than any one else."

We understand that the Governor has determined to pull down and sell the materials of the old Museum, with a view to the erection of the new State Court House, authorized by the last Legislature, for the use of the Court of Appeals and the General Court. This improvement, with pressed on their lordships' attention the dire possibility of a New Reform Bill as the penalty of the Capitol thoroughly repaired and made as road I have ever seen. The soil of the island is good as new, and the grounds put in elegant or-der, with seats, fountains, arbors, &c., &c., will disappointed, having been under the impression that it was a sand bank, similar to Old Point. present a public square worthy of the city and

The old Museum is now occupied by the offices of the Whig and the Southern Literary Messenger, and the Job Printing Office of Mr. P. D. Bernard. In the change to be made, Mr. Minor of the Messenger has, we learn, purchased the lot on Franklin street, adjoining the Museum, and will erect forthwith a large and commodious two-story building for his own office-with rooms for the use of others. That portion of the city will present a new and pleasing appearance.

We publish with great pleasure the following programme of the Exhibition which will take place at the end of May, and which, there is reason to believe, will be very striking and interesting. The gardeners in the city and the county have every motive for competition, and we trust formers. The Whigs have adopted some of the that the people will liberally patronise an occa-Democratic candidates, (among them John L. sion so well calculated to do good to both country

and town. HENRICO AGRICULTURALAND HOR-TICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Horticultural Exhibition of the Society will be held in the city of Richmond during the last week in May or the first week in June next, according to the season. Due notice of the day will be given here-afier. Dr. Warner will deliver the Address.

The following Premiums (in money or plate) will

. For the best specimen of rare and beauti-tul Plants, Shrubs or Flowers, 2. For the second best specimen of rare and beautiful Plants, Shrubs or Flowers,

3. For the third best specimen of rare and beautiful Plants, Shrubs or Flowers, 4. For the fourth best specimen of rare and beautiful Plants, Shrubs or Flowers, Committee of Award-Nicholas Mills, Chas. Palmer and William G. Overton.

5. For the best specimen of early Fruits, 6. For the second best do. do. do. 8. For the fourth best Committee of Ladies-Mrs. Hazall, Mrs. Dr. Watson, Mrs. R. H. Jenkins, Mrs. Arch'd Pleasants, Mrs. Wm. G. Overton, Mrs. William H.

Richardson, Mrs. Dr. Garnett, Mrs. J. C. Burton. 9. For the best specimen of fresh Butter, not less than five pounds,
10. For the second best specimen of Butter, not less than five pounds,

11. For the third best specimen of Butter, 12. For the fourth best specimen of Butter,

not less than five pounds, 13. For the fifth best specimen of Butter, not less than five pounds, For the sixth best specimen of Butter, not

less than five pounds, 15. For the seventh best specimen of Butter,

Competitors for premiums 16 and 17, are re quested to give early notice to the Committee, that they may be enabled to do full justice in their

examination. 18. For the best specimen of early Vegetables, regard being had to variety as

well as quality, 19. For the second best specimen of Vegetables, Committee of Award-The same as on Market Gardens.

There will also be received at this Exhibition such specimens of the Fine Arts, of Ornamental Needlework, and of the Mechanic Atts, as may be offered; and the proprietors of such are respectfully requested to send them in. It is hoped that the ladies of the county and

city will favor the exhibition with their countenance and support, as heretofore.

The Agricultural Exhibition of the Society and Ploughing Match will be held in the month of October next, when the customary premitims on Stock, Crops, &c., will be awarded, a detailed account of which will be published in due time. On the next succeeding day, the exhibition will be continued in the city, comprising the mechanic arts; specimens of domestic industry, skill and taste; plants, shrubs and flowers of the season; late

fruits, dried fruits and butter.

Committee on the Mechanic Arts for 1846-Samuel D. Denoon, Titus C. Rice, John J. Binford, Thomas Tyrer, Alexander Hill, Thomas Otey, Samuel Freeman and John D. Quarles, who are respectfully requested to organize at their

earliest convenience. WM. H. RICHARDSON, WM. F. GAINES, J. R. GARNETT, CHAS. B. WILLIAMS, JAMES WINSTON, JOS. C. BURTON, Executive Committee.

Richmond, April 8th, 1846.

At Charlottesville on Friday last, George Nuter, the wild beast keeper, charged with the "murder" of the Student Glover, was brought before an examining court. The Commonwealth's evidence being gone through, the prisoner's counsel declined examining any witnesses for the defence, and the prisoner was committed and sent on for trial at the May Superior Court on the 15th May next. Keck, another keeper, who had been arrested on the same charge, was discharged after the examination of testimony in Nutter's

case -nothing appearing to criminate Keck. In both cases, V. W. Southall, Esq., appeared as Commnwealth's Attorney, and Alex. Rives and Egbert Watson, Esqrs., of Albemarle, and Wm.

It rained steadily through Saturday night, and Sunday was dark, cloudy and so cold, as to make fires and blankets comfortable. Yesterday, the sun shone out brightly, and the air was clear and bracing. We observe, that at the North the eclipse | part, unavailable. I have not seen a single mill of Saturday was followed by a remarkable fall of temperature.

After reading the election returns, we recomnend a perusal of the interesting letters from Texas and Cincinnati.

A copy of the following resolutions, adopted by he unanimous vote of the Senate of Texas, has, we learn, been transmitted by Mr. Hamilton P. Bee, the Secretary of the Senate, to Ex-President | torin a more than ordinary hindrance to the set Tyler:

"Senator Robinson introduced the following esolutions, to wit:-Resolved, That the thanks and highest confidence of the Senate be tendered to that great riend of civil liberty, Ex-President John Tyler, for the very able and consistent course he pursued while discharging the high and important

duties of Chief Magistrate of the U. States.

Resolved, further, That the successful termina tion of his magnanimous and masterly efforts to effect the object of annexation, entitle him to the grateful thanks of the friends of civil and religious liberty wherever they may be. construction of the long projected fountains, and the city will furnish the water for them. But Senate furnish Ex-President John Tyler with a

> For the Enquirer. COLUMBIA, (Texas,) April 4, 1846.

My dear Sir : Before leaving Old Virginia, I promised many friends (yourself among them) to give some rough sketches of Texas, as it is; cancel all my promises.

On the evening of the 26th ult., my son and myself took shipping in the "Crescent City" on board of the splendid steam ship "Galveston," one of the four or five regular steam packets ply-ing between New Orleans and Galveston. A passage of forty-five hours, said to be smooth, brought us in sight of the city and island. How changed the scene since April, 1837, when you and myself passed it in a sail vessel, the smallpox on board, and the Mexicans in full chase! Then, not a solitary house on the whole island. save a small fisherman's hut-now, more than one thousand-many not only handsome, but really elegant; four or five very neat churches; a fine and commodious Hotel, conducted on the plan of the St. Charles in New Orleans, (the acommodations quite ae good,) and some six or fare at one dollar per day; gardens filled with the greatest variety and abundance of fine vegetables, and with flowers of every hue and beauty; a population of eight or ten thousand; a large num-England, France, Bromen and "the States." Indeed, everything wears a city and commercial aspect. The streets are wide, and last a great and South Carolina, all grows and south Carolina, all grows and south Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and South Carolina, all grows as a city and commercial bama and south city and commercial bama and south city and aspect. The streets are wide, and laid off with great taste. I doubt whether any place in the United States can compare with Callant the was formerly produced, but its column and compare with Callant the was formerly produced, but its column and compare with Callant the was formerly produced. point of beauty and location, scenery, &c. On the other, the Bay, a large sheet of water some fifty miles in length, and ten or twelve in width. Such is Galveston at present. The island is about thirty miles long and two wide. The road Galveston has been a better cotton market this

eason than New Orleans. From Galveston, I took passage to Houston about 90 miles above, on Buffalo Bayou, at the head of steamboat navigation. The country around Houston, for 25 miles in every direction, is said to be the poorest in Texas, and yet to me looked very rich. Here, for the first time since ces: pine trees. Houston is the receiving point for a large and fertile district of country. A very large amount of goods are sold here, and mo cotton shipped than from any other point in Texas. Daily communications are kept up with Galveston by steamboats, sometimes two or three a day. It is also the point from which the emi grants and strangers who arrive by way of Gal-

veston, diverge into the country.

You can now travel from the banks of the Rappahannock to Houston, and only have seven-ty-three miles of staging, viz: from Cumberland in Maryland, to Brownsville, Pa. Having reached this point, and being unwilling to draw too heavily on the columns of the Enquirer, I shall continue my sketch hereafter.

The election for members of Congress took place

last Monday week. It is thought that Judge Pills-bury is elected from the West, and a gentleman by the name of Kaufman from the East. There was not the least excitement, and apparently but little interest felt. All the candidates are now De-mocrats. It is said, a Whig cannot be found in are men of different bents of genius, and formed Texas. Certain it is, I have not seen one-no, not one-and I do not believe they will grow here: certainly not such as you raise in Westinoreland. Travelling brings one in contact with strange company. At Galveston, I was assigned a room with two strangers, one of whom, crippled, haggard and care-worn as he was, I once knew in Washington—a representative in Congress from Louisiana, confided in and idolized by the State. High places have since been assigned him, but oh! how fallen now! A wanderer and an outcast from his State, his friends, and his familythe finger of scorn pointed at him wherever he goes, and none to sympathize with him in his downfall-dragging out a miserable existence-a sad picture of poor, frail man and his infirmities. Such is Judge Rice Garland! All must condemn the act which has made him what he is, and ye may we not pity the weakness which led him in an evil hour to commit it? I contess I felt sorrow at seeing a man once so elevated now so disgraced-one, who so recently and proudly wore the ermine, in his own person, showing to the world his inability to resist the tempter. He seemed to avoid the public eye, but after he discovered that I recognized him, he conversed freely, and avowed his determination to return to

the Murrel gang in Mississippi some time since, was recently found murdered in the road; doubtless, he has fallen by the hands of some of that In the way of news, I can offer you nothing. Yours, J. A. P.

Louisiana, as soon as the excitement passed off.

Committee of Award-Joseph Sinton, Frederick Boyden, J. M. Sublett, and William Pal-Measrs. Editors: Having been hitherto pre-vented, by circumstances, from following up my letter dated at New Orleans, I shall, with your permission, offer a review of a few facts and impressions thrown upon my mind during a Southern tour. After leaving that city, I spent some time in the interior of Mississippi, remaining long enough to see its principal varieties of soil and natural features, and to judge from the pre sent state of their artificial improvement, their capacities and prospects, with regard to it in future. I do not pretend to offer profound reflections, or even the material for bold political prophecies, but only present observations, which, however limited and partial, are slowly formed, so far as they go, and are not extended in their range by hasty discoveries of analogy, or the interweaving wild conjecture or hearsay. I have not seen a very large portion of the South West, but the country is nearly in a crude state of Nature, and a splinter may sample the native diamond, ough a marble chip would not give an idea of The alluvion of the Mississippi gradually inthe Parthenon.

creases in width southwardly from the point whither its principal tributaries converge—the Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland. This may be called the apex of the Delta, or triangle, which increases from an extent of fifteen or twenty miles at Cairo, and less at Saint Louis, to from fifty to eighty between North Mississipp to from fifty to eighty between Notice Mississippi and Arkansas, eighty below Natchez, and one hundred and fifty in Louisiana. This is per-fectly level, and, where not protected by levees, periodically overflowed. At the embouchures of minor streams, the swampy area is greater, as in the Northern part of Mississippi, where the swamps of the Yazoo, annually inundated, and as yet unreclaimed, occupy some 3 or 4,000,000 of acres. This tract hes between the two rivers, North of Vicksburg, and for the entire dismiles, there is scarcely a notable elevation, and not one suited for the site of a large town. circumstance of its being bordered, except at a few points by almost impassable morasses, is one great drawback on the value of the river, as a

means of transpert.

It is unnecessary to say that the whole valle between the Alleghanies and the Cordilleras, is of recent and marne formation. There is little rock, and most cl what there is, is composed of aquatic remains, shells, and other fossils, with the exception of some old stand-stone, along the edges of the great basin. On the Mississippi you see no stone at all for 1,300 miles; even the bluffs, two and three hundred feet deep, being all of crumbling earth. Probably Louisiana is the only State which has a soil less firm, and less bound together by rock, than that of Mississippi. Its surface is generally either a level bog, or hillocks of porous soil, much abraded, where the torests have been removed by streams and rain. As a pre ventive of this locomotive propensity in their landed property, the farmers have of late intro-duced Bermuda grass, the only kind suited to the limate with some success, and the hills around Natchez and Vicksburg are already luxuriant with it. This is only partia!, however, and, in the meantime, from the depth and versatility of their beds, the water power of the many fine courses which intersect the State, becomes, for the most stream easily fordable. Here, and there too, you see deserted saw and grist mills half buried in the sand, which has filled the dam, and standing as stiffly aloof from the coquettish fluid as though they had taken the total abstinence pledge. This disadvantage, together with the non-existence, as lar as I have seen or heard, of any traces of ore or mineral veins, would seem to be a lasting bar to any manufacturing thrift in Mississippi even were the execrable roads capable of transport ing bulky materials. Indeed, obstacles to inter ual traffic, and the difficulty of removing them tlement and advance of the State. Roads can never be McAdamized, canals have not been thought of, though they may hereafter answer well and railways seem to be the improvement most suited to the nature of the country and its products. Accordingly what energy the speculation of '36 and '40 could spare from banking and improving cities, was directed to railways, two of which—one 41 and the other 8 miles long—were completed and broken up; one of 12 miles nearly completed and abandoned; while the only one now discoverable, out of some half dozen on paper, is that from Vicksburg to Jackson, 50 miles, finished last winter. Banks and railroads were combined by joint stock companies, and banks have been obliterated, forbidden by the last

Legislature ever to reappear within their borders. than to pluck out and cast away that eye, because it had offended. At the same session a hill was passed for building a road from the capital to the Alahama line, there to meet an extension of the Georgia route across the former State. This is only a sign of course—the completion of the work is a theme for prophecy. A bill which is, or was a month ago, before Congress, will enable the State to apply some three hundred thousand dollars to the work within a year or two .-This road will pass for 150 miles through the most central and promising portion of the State, be-tween the high prairie lands of the North East and the gravelly pine barrens of the South, rolling their gleomy hills down to the Gulf. This last region extends Eastwardly through the Atlantic States, and presents the same general and well known characteristics throughout. in Mississippi and Alabama is wider than towards the North stretching about 200 miles in-land. It is also here qualified with many bottoms of great fertility, clad with the finest timber in the world, cypress poplar and live oak. Even the hills, when cleared, cometimes produce respectable crops of cotton. No other crop is at all common or of importance, except that of Indian corn, which is raised for the negroes and stock, not for export. Indeed, it is curious to witness the exclusiveness of the extreme Southern States in their productive industry: with what pertinacity this last, having received an almost casual direction, adheres unswervingly and almost helplessly to it, abandoning all other paths, though old

ti or castor oil bean is indigenous, but never cul-tivated. This plant has been naturalized in Southern Illinois and on our own Eastern Shore, among a variety of other products. It is superfluous to point out the variety of avenues through which industry farther North seeks its reward. This sameness and narrowness of enterprise proceeds, perhaps, mainly from the nature of slave as no other kind of labor can ever avail much in this almost tropical region, and as the increasing warmth of the climate from the opening of the country, must hereafter make this still more the case, it becomes evident, if the facts I have sta-State at least of which I particularly speak, must ever be almost purely agricultural. The same leatures, industrial and natural, may be said to mark the surrounding States, and similar deductions may be drawn as to their capacities. It is well known that in that region the simplest handicrafts are neglected, and that it is dependant for every article not drawn from the soil, on the North; and there is every prospect of such being the case for a long time to come. The olive and the vine can scarcely be cultivated by negroes, and white labor will be cheaper in Europe .-Northern advantages in material and labor, not to say in climate born energy, with the extreme cheapness of river transport, will always crush home competition; and, before it could be other-

ton States as great as would be that from the economy of Poland and Southern Russia to that of Now, were those of the South-west independent States, this chaining of all their industry to the tillage of the soil, might authorise no favora-ble anticipations as to their lasting fame, power and freedom. History in no instance connects these attributes with a nation exclusively rural or by Nature for different pursuits; and that com-munity will advance farthest and most rapidly which affords most scope within itself for th and specific employment of each one. What would Watt have done in Spain, or Whitney in

wise, there would have to be a change in the cot-

Liberia ? Luckily, however, this theoretical disadvantage becomes, under our unique and all-adapting system of government, an eventual advantage.— These States must be viewed as provinces, contributing their peculiar quota to the general wealth and strength, and supplied in return by their fellows with what is not native to themselves. This mutual dependence is our strongest bond of union;-the Confederacy is a world in itself, and to desert it would be like seeking prosperity in another planet. But I am making almost as great a digression. The Southwest, i. e., the section South of Kentucky and West of the Carolinas, comprises one-third of our territo ry, is rapidly growing both in extent and population, and the question is now, which of the Northern States is to secure, either by geographical position or public spirit and legislative forecast, the proceeds of this magnificent and almos virgin mine. The vast driftways which Nature and Neptune have opened, lead, in common to several States—Virginia among the rest—per-haps first among them. Let her improve these The notorious Virgil A. Stewart, who exposed outlets, either with a draining channel or a prob-ing rod of railway iron, and nearly all may be There will be no waste labor, no useless rock and sand to bere through, but every stratum will be one of wealth; and along that iron "shaft" will dart the mystic current which will recall to

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

GOOCHLAND .- Walter D. Leake, D., reelected without opposition. Senate: Guerrant, D., 186; Coleman, W., 67. Col. Guerront is 1eelected to the Senate. His majority in Goochland, 119, exceeds by 55 the majorities of Coleman, in Fluvanna 48 and Hanover 16. Louisa, Democratic, yet to hear from fully.

MADISON .- Col. Robert A. Banks, Dem., raelected without opposition. A small vote out. OHIO .- Daniel M. Edgington, Whig, re-elected without opposition.

For Senate.—Parriott, Whig, said to have received 438 majority over G. W. Thompson, Dem.

ISLE OF WIGHT .- Shimuel Godwin, Dem , lected by 51 over Dr. Holleman, Dem. A small turn-out of the people. LUNENBURG .- John T. Street, D., 236; Upon Edmondson, D., 198. Street's majority 38.

ROCKINGHAM .- Six candidates, all Demo-

crats. Naason Bare and — Brown elected, as follows: Bare 782, Brown 501, Kezle 431, Harer 276, L. A. Shands 208, Brightwell 142. AUGUSTA.—Hugh W. Sheffey and Chapman Johnson, Jr., Whigs, and in favor of a Convention on the white basis of representation, elected over J. B. Baldwin and N. Massie, the late Whig members, and advocates of the mixed

basis of representation. BRUNSWICK .- John F. Maclip and George W. Harrison, Democrats, elected without opposi-

CUMBERLAND .- Henry P. Irving, Whig, elected without opposition.

APPOMATTOX.—Sam'l D. McDearmon Democrat, re-elected without opposition. NOTTOWAY.—Asa Oliver, Whig, re-elect-

ed without opposition.
CHARLOTTE.—We regret to hear of the defeat of that excellent representative, Isaac C. Carrington. The Whig papers say that he is beaten only 12 votes by Wyatt Cardwell, W.
BATH.-Col. Andrew Byrd, Dem., has a majority over Mr. George Rivercomb, Whig, of 49. Rather a thin election.

PRINCESS ANNE. SENATE. Crump, W. Tatem, D. Court House 152 70 129 Kempsville Crump's majority in the District, 273. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Stone, W. Morgan, D. 155 132 Court House Kempsville Stone's maj. 28. YORK, &c. SENATH. Howard, W. Bowden, D Williamsburg James City C. H. Burnt Ordinary 34 87 Half Way House 110 Yorktown Howard's maj. 19. ELIZABETH CITY & WARWICK. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Chisman, D. Marrow, W. Elizabeth City

Warwick 39 Chisman's maj. 21. NANSEMOND. For W. Tatem, D. For J C. Crump, W. Court-house, 32 24 Hargrove's Chuckatuck, Jones' Store, 13 57 Somerton.

275 Majority for Tatem two. House of Delegales. For. H. H. Kelly, D. For J. R. Kilby, W. Court-house. Margrove's, 35 47 Chuckatuck. 98 13 Jones' Store, 345

Majority for Kelly 50-total vote 640. SUFFOLK, Friday Morning, April 24th, 1846. Messes. Editors: All the returns are now in, and

I hasten to convey the result. Old Nansemond stands, "redeemed and disenthralled." Democracy is triumphant and Whiggery has received its death-blow. We have had a hard battle and a full vote, and we claim now to be ranked as a Demoeratic county, and will ever after be found "right side np." Col. Kelly, "the people's choice," after several defeats, has been elected by a handsome majority. He deserves the thanks of the richly the honor which has been conferred upon him. He is a Democrat of the Old School, and stands pure and undefiled, without fault or blemish, and consistent in all things.

In haste, yours, &c. ALBEMARLE COUNTY. To the Editors of the Enquirer:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, April 24, 1846. Messrs. Editors: Subjoined you will find a statement of the result of the election in this county yesterday. There was a good deal of unea-siness manifested here in the early part of the day by the "Caucus Party," and by one of these patriot ic nominees, who I imagine will ever be found ready, at any sacrifice, to represent his dear con-stituents in the Legislature, rather than they should suffer. The independent candidates, God save the mark! Messrs. Spiece and Hill, received a very handsome vote, considering the shortness of time and the many disadvantages and mirro presentations under which they labored, since they announced themselves. It was charged upon them, that they were the Democratic candidatesthat they were brought out by the Democratic Party; but the poll books show this to be utterly lalse, as they plainly exhibit there was no concert of action among the Democrats in the countynot more than half voting; and some of these the most influential. It is true, a good many Demo-crats voted for Spiece and Hill, and quite as many for Brown and Hart; so that the vote of the Independents consisted of the refractory and irrecon-cilable Whigs, who have no aspirations, and some Democrats, not the mass of the party, by considerable odds. But you may depend upon it, the party is in an awkward fix, however much they may try to smooth over this "flare up," and call it but a little family quarrel; the bickerings and dissensions will not soon be healed up-a least amongst those who have for some time considered themselves in the line of "safe precedents." I verily believe that many of those who have, but not patiently, been waiting their time, and who favor of the support of the nominees, would have invoardly rejoiced if they had been defeated by the "Independents." It had been charged upon Brown, that he was the cause of all their difficulties; and I heard it said, from a reliable source, before the adjournment of the last Legislature, that Brown wrote to a friend to "beat around" and ascertain whether it was the desire of the party that he should again be a candidate, and only one could be found hereabouts; and when eighty to one hundred and fifteen voted against his nomination in the meeting, where evidently a desperate effort was made to rule him off. Not withstanding all this, he has again been elected by a large majority, and mostly by the influence and activity of those who desire the immediale succession, and who dare not take the field independently, for fear that the mantle of "Casar," in their own estimation, might descend upon those less worthy than themselves.

Brown, by this triumph, has acquired a fee simple right in the representation of old Albemarle-and all the machinations of party cannot deprive him of it. Rely upon it, as long as he desires to go to the Legislature, (and I presume that will be for life,) he can and will be elected, and then several of his generation after him. However blasting this may be to the hopes and aspirations of many, it must and will b

A DEMOCRAT. Hart. Spiece. Hill Court House, 53 Stony Point, Porter's. Whitehall, 162 48 43 Oliver's, 586 Brown's majority over Hill, 300; do. over Spiece, 277. Hart's majority over Hill, 263; At Whitehall, every voter over Spiece, 240. but 4 voted for Cap: Brown. Between eight and

nine hundred votes were polled in the county on yesterday, (April 23d,)—at the Presidential elecon upwards of 1,600 were polled. Brown and Hart were the regular Whig nomi nees. Spiece and Hill ran as the independent Whig candidates, and did not come out until a

week before the election. A friend in Louisa furnishes us the following

details of a melancholy accident: "Louisa, APRIL 22, 1846. "On last Sunday, three young men, who had

gone to meeting at Bethany, thinking there would be a disappointment in consequence of the minister not arriving as early as usual, left there at a late hour, and rode with considerable speed five miles farther to West Chapel. When getting within a quarter of a mile of the last mentioned place of Worship, Mr. Benjamin H. Jones' horse ook fright, and ran with violence to within one hundred and fifty steps of the meeting-house, when Mr. J. was thrown and instantly killed. Mr. Jones was a young man of moral and sedate deportment, and of very industrious habits. He has been snatched from his friends in the morning 8. To lessen executive patronage and central influence, by providing for electing by the people the State officers, and all the chief officers under the government.

9. To diminish, diffuse and discentralize the powers of administration, by conferring on the Boards of Supervisors, or other local bodies di
8. To lessen executive patronage and central influence, by providing for electing by the people the friends in the morning of this days—and we would here drop a tear of the Old this days—and we would here drop a tear of the Old this days—and we would here drop a tear of the Old this days—and we would here drop a tear of the Old this days—and we would here dro

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

YORK TOWN, April 24th. We have heard with regret, that owing to the want of the constant presence of some one at the lower Half-Way-House, to explain the nature and importance of the Free District School Sys tem, so small a poll was taken, in consequence of the people not voting for or against it, that we shall have to "pick our flints and try again" next Spring. In the mean time, we hope to form an Education society, and so develop and enforce the necessity of action on this all-important subject, as to carry it without fail next April.

Yours, in hasie, &c. [From the N. O. Picayune, April 19.] LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship New York, Capt. Phillips which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Galveston, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 15th inst., we have four days later news from Texas. She brings no intelligence of interest from Gen. Taylor's army. We learn from the Galveston News, of the evening of the 14th inst., that the sloop Hero, Capt. Phillips, two days and a half from Pass Aransas, arrived on the morning of the 12th inst. at Galveston .-The News learns from some of the passengers that several individuals having followed Gen. Taylor's army against his orders, were immediately pressed into the service and required to bear arms. This being exactly what they wanted, a good many others have followed, both by the Gult route and on flatboats down the Laguna la Madre. The people of Corpus Christi are said to be in great apprehension of an attack-from what quarter the News could not exactly learn-and are all under arms and keeping constant guard. There are several vague rumors in relation to Gen. Taylor's position, which we do not deem worth repeating. We see no reason to doubt that Gen Taylor still remains in peaceable and undisturbed possession of the left bank of the Rio Grande.

A meeting was held at Indian Point, Texas, on the 28th ult., by about 3000 persons, a portion of the German Emigration Company, by whom a series of resolutions were adopted, expressive of their feelings of gratitude to Capt. Wm. Fish of the schr. Vesta, in recovering the property of those who, after being shipwrecked on the Pau line, in the Matagorda Bay Inlet, were robbed by a miserable and lawless set of men. They also acknowledge their great obligations to Cart. Simpton, of the revenue cutter Alert, in taking the passengers from the wreck and saving at least

fitty lives.

The result of the Congressional Election in Texas still remains uncertain, the few additional returns which have been received not having altered the complexion of affairs as last given. The Houston Star of the 9th inst. says that the country along the coast has been visited by remarkably severe storms, and the torrents of rain that have fallen have, it is feared, seriously injured the crops in many places. The corn on the Brazos was on many plantations more than a foot high, and the cotton was several inches high before these storms occurred. A larger quantity of rain had

probably fallen in that section during the last fort-night than had tallen in the two preceding months. The Legislative intelligence from Austin, with one exception, is devoid of general interest. In obedience to a resolution, the Comptroller furnished the Governor with a statement of the probable annual expenses of the Government of the State of Texas on the 18th ult., which was immediately laid before the House. The total expenses are enumerated as follows : \$39.191 46 Legislative, 31,000 00

Executive. 24.150 00 Judiciary, Pensions and Annuities, 1,422 00 \$95,763 00 do. paid over, but not yet deposited, 2,750 00 Amount of money in the Treasury,

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.—The first session of the General Conference of the Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence on the 1st day of May, in the town of Petersburg. The occasion will bring together the leading Ministers-among whom are men of fine endowments-from all the Southern States, connected with this deno

\$11,150 00

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, April 25. Corree—The market during the week has been less active, and transactions comprise near 4000 bags Laguayra at a price not public. 1700 bags St. Domingo at 64 a 64 c; 1800 bags Rio at 74 71 c; 400 bags Laguayra at 8 a 8; c, and a small tot of Java at 8; c., and o mos.

FLOUR—The market was brought to a stand by the untavorable tenor of the English advices, and but little has been done within the last two days were only advised of sales to the extent of 1,50 bbls. at 4 75 a 4 81 for ordinary brands, the mar-

ket closing quiet.

GRAIN—But little arriving. Sales of Wheat at 110 a 112 ets. for prime reds, and 115 cents for white. Corn sells at 63 a 64 cents for Southern yellow, and 60 a 61 for white. Oats have declined; sales of 3,000 bushels Southern at 421 c

wery dull. WHISKEY-Market heavy; hhds. 211 c., bble

211 a 22 c. Sugar-Buyers hold back, and the market quite inactive, but most holders prefer storing; we notice sales of 500 hhds. New Orleans at 5 cents for inferior, and 51 a 61 cents for fair quality; 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 72 a 71 cents; 1,000 boxes Havana brown at 73 a 74 cents; a small lot of white at 94 cents, and 200 bbls. and kegs Brazil at 9 cents, all 6 months .- [U. S. Gaz.

NEW YORK MARKET, April 25. BREADSTUFFS .- The market is still somewha depressed, and Flour generally dull; Western is held at \$5 12; Genessee, good quality, sold for home use at 5 25. A large sale is reported to have been made for export on terms entirely private. Southern has slightly receded, and is now held at 5 00. We hear of nothing in wheat prices remain as last quoted. Corn is a little brisk, with sales in Southern white at 64 cents measure, and 67 weight; Jersey 68, weight. Corron.-There was no general disposition to purchase to-day, and the sales are reported at 800 bales, at steady and rather firmer rates-near ly the whole of which was for export. We quote:

Uplands. Florida. Mob'e & Texas - a-6 a 7 7 a 71 71 a 71 Ordinary, Middling 8t a 9 Mid. fair, Fair, 81 a 81 Fully Fair, 81 a 81 Good Fair, 8 a 9 91 a 91 91 a 91 none Fine,

TY FAIR AT POWHATAN COURT. HOUSE.—The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, in Powhatan, will hold a Fair at the Court House on the 1st Monday in May next when they will offer for sale a great variety of fancy, useful and valuable articles. The proceeds of the sale will be appropriated to the purchase of a parsonage. They most respectfully invite the public generally to attend, and they hope to meet with a share of that encouragement which is usually extended to Fairs for commendable and useful purposes.

NOTICE .- The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company, will be held on Monday 25th May, 1846, at the office of the Company in Richmond, at 12 o'clock, M. C. W. MACMURDO, Treasurer.

To the Editors of the Enquirer OOKING over your paper of Tuesday I saw a communication headed "Impostor and Forgery," which was supposed to have been done by a man by the name of Dupuy; and my name approaching very near, I have understood some suspect me of being the vile wretch. I would just state, that I am a stranger in part of the country, as well as not a native of this country, but feel myself above bearing the least of such suspicion as that resting upon me, and am deter-mined to defend my character to the last. As to being ever in Prince William, I never have; and as to being in Fredericksburg last Wednesday, or for the last ten weeks, I have not; and if it is necessary, I can establish the fact with but very lit tle expense and time—which I intend to do as soon as possible. If any one wishes to find out my name (true name) they can but address the onorable Judge McDowel, Cherryville, N. Y., and look over the list of appointments by the Genesee Conference. Certificates shall be forward-WM. F. D. J. DEPUY.

DRESS COATS.—We have now on hand a fine supply of Dress Coats, which we can sell at from 9 to \$25. Those in want of some-

thing neat will please call on G. DUNSPAUGH & CO., No.84 West Main St. N. B. In all cases goods warranted.

April 28 LUCK'S OFFICE. DRAWN NUMBERS OF POKOMOKE LOTTERY, Class 82: 46 23 10 64 65 19 75 90 27 5 13 45 18.

Drawn numbers of Delaware Lottery, Class 99:
63 20 26 3 55 13 59 62 44 8 4 54.
Nos. 3 8 44, another Capital, sold and paid by
LUCK. \$30,000, 8,000, 5,000, &c.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SATURDAY, APRIL 25. The Senate adjourned to Monday, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. McKay, of N. C., moved the printing of

1000 extra copies of the new tariff bill, which motion prevailed. A motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole upon the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the payment arrearages in former appropriations. The Hous-were divided, without a quorum, when the year

and nays were called, and the vote stood, ver Mr. Daniel moved that the House proceed the business upon the private calendar, while motion was agreed to, and the unfinished his ness of Saturday last was first considered, and if day given to private business. Several bills werejected upon adverse reports, when the Hou went into Committee of the Whole, upon the p vate calendar.

MARRIAGES. Married, at Lawrenceville, on Thursday, a 23d inst., by the Rev. J. H. Morrison, Dr. Those E. Marable, to Miss Mary T., daughter of Dr.

Edwin A. Morrison. Married, at Farmers' Hall, on Tuesday the 21. inst., by the Rev. John Bird, Gray Boulkarr Jr., of Caroline, to Miss Virginia Louis, daugh ter of Thomas Wright, Esq , of Essex county, Married, at Lombardy Grove, Va., on the 21. inst., Mr. Same. H. Goode, of Mecklenburg, a Miss Many S. FREEAR, of Granville, N. C.

Tr Petersburg Intelligencer will please copy DEATHS.

Died, on Sunday the 26th inst., Mrs. Lucy No. son Call, relict of the late Daniel Call, Esq., this city, in the 69th year of her age. Her friend, are invited to her funeral, from her late residence this morning at 11 o'clock, without further not Died, at the residence of Sam'l Q. Anders.

on Friday, 27th March, 1846, in the tour, Brunswick, Chariton county, Missouri, after illness of nearly three weeks, Miss Mary I Happen, formerly of Buckingham county, Va aged 25 years.

The subject of this notice was a profess,

religion, attached to the Methodist Episcopa Church for five years. At the moment of he departure, she called her friends around, and sured them she was on her way to Heaven, as desired to meet them there. She lett a numer, circle of relatives and friends to mourn their retrievable loss; but their loss is her gain for a hath fought the good fight -- she hath finished be course-she hath kept the faith. There is a hope for such who die.

A whispered hope where Death is night.

There is a joyful promise given,

The pure in heart shall rest in Heaven.

Whig and Advocate please copy. Died, in Toronto, on the 31st ult, Mary He person, the beloved wife of E. H. Ruther Esq., and daughter of Dr. Ro. Cumberland County, Va., in the 22d year age, sincerely lamented by her friends and who had the pleasure of her acquainar From her childhood she was a devoted and p daughter of the Church, and on her death of

trines. DEW IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-F HUBBARD, GARDNER & CARLTON.

found sweet consolation and support in us de

25 BAGS old Java Coffee, received and wm. M. HARRISON. WM. M. HARRISON. April 28

F ETTER BALANCE.-This useral article of two different patterns, is for sale by April 28 J. W. RANDOLPH & CO. 5 HUDS. P. R. Molasses, a superior article received and for sale by MM. M. HARRISON April 28 1 HHD, superior Family Bacon Hams,

ceived and for sale by April 28 WM. M. HARRISON April 28 CHILDREN'S HOSE.—Brown, Bleached at Fancy Hose and Half Hose for Children, April 28 CHENERY & HARTWELL'S QUPERIOR GUNPOWDER TEA, recent and for sale by WM. M. HARRISON

April 28 1 PIPE superior old Jamaica Rum, received and for sale. WM. M. HARRISON

April 28 BILL PAPER.—Our stock of Bill paper and very large, and embraces all qualities as April 28 J. W. RANDOLPH & CO. ONDON and American Mustard, Ma-Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon and a varies of Spices, all fresh, received and for sale by April 28 WM. M. HARRISON WRITING DESKS.-J. W. RANDOLS

& CO. have on hand a stock of che Writing Desks and Ladies' Work Boxes. April 28 A CTING PLAYS.—A large stock of most popular Plays are at J. W. RANDOLPH & CO.S. April 28 Bookstore and Binder PARKS' WASHINGTON, 12 Vos.

O copy of Sparks' Life and Writings of Was ington, in 12 vols., bound in call. Also, a second and copy, bound in muslin-for sale cheap April 28 J. W. RANDOLPH & CO COR SALE.-That very desirable Lat F Ground on Grace street, adjoining the C tholic Church and Virginia House -30 feet for and 120 feet rear. For terms, apply to GEO. W. TOLER April 28 Agent and Collector, Liste's Re-DARASOLS, SUN-SHADES AND PAR

P SOLLETTES.—We received yesterds per Patrick Henry, from New York, the chea est lot of Parasols, Sun-Shades and Parasollous ever sold in Richmond April 28 CHENERY & HARTWELL PRENCH MUSLINS, LAWNS, Acreceipts per Patrick Henry, our asserting of French Muslins, Lawns, Gingham Muslins Printed Jaconet Cambrics, &c., &c., is now go

and cheap. CHENERY & HARTWELL. NOTICE.—By direction of the Executive Virginia, the time within which proposed by received for taking down the Muse Building, and erecting a new Court House place, is extended to the 18th of May,

o'clock, M. CHS, DIMMOCK
April 25—td Sup. P Whig requested to copy till day. 20 HALF toxes Woolsey & Woolsey's 10 bbls, crushed W. & W. Sugar

5 bbls, powdered W. & W. Sugar Received and for sale by April 28 WM. M. HARRISON FOR SALE -A small Farm in Henry T county, about ten miles East of Richmo and three miles from the stage road, adjoin the property of Johnson Bethell and William Ally, containing 175 acres, a good dwel

house, orchard, and a spring of first rate was near the house. For terms, apply to GEO. W. TOLES April 28 Agent and Collector, Liste's County, about ten miles East of Richmo and about three miles from Haley's Old Ta

stand, adjoining the property of Johnson Ber containing 102 acres, 30 of which contain splendid growth of oak and pine timbet. terms, apply to GEO. W. TOLE April 28 Agent and Collector, Lisle's I A GENTLEMAN and his LADY of expense in teaching, and of accredited and to take charge of a Female School, establish

now five years, may obtain a most desirable permanent situation by immediate application post-paid, to Dr. H. C. W., Darvilles, Dinxi Va. The gentleman will be expected to charge of the Literary, and his lady the Mi department, and commence on the 1st of Oc WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNIN

Two Splendid Piano Forte. From the Manufactory of the celebrated N & CLARK of New York.

FIRST-A Magnificent Rosewood, Coleman's Patent "Æolian Attachmen It has the Front Brace, Metallic Plate, &c. very essential to a good Piano Forte, and so culiar to this make. It has two Pedals, in an exquisitely grad lyre, stands on four beautiful Octagon colu

apering down to a finely turned base, in w are concealed castors. Also, the celebrated "Harp Action," xb.
Nunns & Clark alone have brought to such a" perfection, and for strength and purity of ton-superior to any other make in the United Sa The second is a superior Mahogany, is and finish, similar to the first.

Both of which will be sold at the makers Purchasers desiring to examine either of above Instruments, are respectfully advisecall soon, as the demand is such, that they can possibly remain long on hand.
P. H. TAYLOR Piano Forte Ware-room and Music Bal

160 Main Street, opposite the Banks. April 28